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Petersburg, July 9. N. S.

THE most material Articles for the Surrender of Wyburg to the Muscovites were, That the Garrison should march out with their Arms, Baggage, and all the usual Marks of Honour, with a sufficient Quantity of Provisions for their Maintenance, in order to be transported to Stockholm; That all the Inhabitants and Burghers, as well Seculars as Ecclesiasticks, should be permitted to enjoy the free Exercise of their Religion; That all the Peasants who came into the City before the Siege, all Ecclesiasticks and others belonging to the Garrison, should have liberty to return to their Habitations, or retire into the Country. Pursuant to this Capitulation the Muscovites have taken possession of the Town, but the Garrison was not suffered to march out, according to the Articles; for which Proceeding Count Apraxin delivered in Writing the following Reasons to Colonel Stralstern, the Swedish Commander.

That the Czar, during the whole Course of this War, had religiously observed all Treaties and Agreements with the Swedes, that the Articles of Capitulation for the Surrender of the Fort d'Iwanogorod, and several other Places, had been inviolably executed on his part; but notwithstanding this generous Behaviour of his Czarish Majesty towards the Subjects of the Crown of Sweden, they had acted quite otherwise, and had violated the Laws of Nations, and all the Rules of War, which are practised by Christian Princes; and that therefore the Garrison of Wyburg was detained in Reprisals for the following Injuries.

A Muscovite Ship of War being, according to the mutual Agreement, and frequent Practice of both Parties, sent last Year to the Swedish Fleet, with Letters from the Prisoners of that Nation in Great Russia, and for those of the Muscovite Prisoners in Sweden, was without any Cause seized with all her Crew, and detained to this Day; and a Swedish Commander presumed to insult his Czarish Majesty's Honour, by pulling down and renting the Flags of the said Ship. In the beginning of the War the Czar's Resident was, contrary to the Practice of all Christian Potentates, laid under close Confinement, and his Effects confiscated to the Crown of Sweden; and notwithstanding the Swedish Resident in the Court of Muscovy was sent home to Stockholm in exchange for the Russian Minister, he was still detained without Enlargement or Restitution; and lastly, Several Russian Merchants, who in the time of Peace went to Traffick in Sweden, were seized in the beginning of the War, their Goods, to the value of several thousand Crowns, confiscated to the King, and they themselves for the most part destroyed by Want and insupportable Labour. For these Reasons his Czarish Majesty declared that the Garrison should be detained, until Reparation be made for all these Injuries; by restoring the said Vessel and all its Equipage; by inflicting a severe Punishment on the Offender that dared to Insult his Majesty's Honour, by pulling down his Flags; by an Enlargement of his Minister, his Subjects, and all their Domesticks, and by a Restitution of all their Effects. However, as an instance of the Czar's Generosity, his Majesty was pleased to declare, that all those who were Sick or dangerously Wounded in the Garrison, and the Wives and Children of such Officers as were killed or wounded, should have leave to retire to what place they pleased with their Effects, and the Garrison should peaceably enjoy their own. The Inhabitants of Wyburg being now become the Subjects of the Czar, at their Request his Majesty was pleased to add, that their Wives, Children and Effects should be sent to them out of Sweden, before the Garrison should be released: All which he required the Commander of the Garrison to signify to the Regency of Sweden, by an Officer, whom he should send Express for that purpose to Stockholm. The Garrison consists of two thousand seven hundred and thirty three Men, of whom four hundred and ninety seven are Officers; besides one hundred and thirty nine Officers, and nine hundred and fifty nine common Soldiers, who are either Sick or dangerously Wounded. This City being the Metropolis of Finland, and one of the principal Magazines of Sweden, the Muscovites found therein great quantities of Ammunition, and all sorts of Warlike Stores; and also fifty eight Colours, and one Standard.

Berlin, August 2. N. S. On the twenty seventh of the last Month the King removed from Oranienburg to Landsberg; the same Day the Queen went to visit the Dutchess her Mother, who is very much indisposed at Grabe. The Grand Chambellan is wholly recovered of his Fever. Monsieur Lith, the Muscovite Envoy to this Court, is returned with his Lady from Dresden, together with Monsieur Rantzau, the Minister of Denmark, who accompanied them thither, in order to pay his Respects to the Prince of Muscovy. Yesterday Monsieur Leyonstedt, the Minister of Sweden, set out from hence, in order to return to Stockholm, having obtained a Passport from the King of Denmark; and though, by reason of the new established Ceremonial at this Court, he never had any publick Audience in the Quality of Envoy, yet the King, as an instance of his Favour, and his Majesty's Satisfaction in his Behaviour, during his Residence at this Court, sent him before his Departure a Present of great Value. The King having received repeated Informations, that the Plague begins to rage again very violently in several Parts of Poland, hath thought it requisite to send Troops to the Frontiers of Prussia and Pomerania, with Instructions not to permit any Person to enter his Majesty's Dominions from those infected Places. By which Precautions this Court proposes in some measure not only to answer the Behaviour of the City of Dantzig on the like Occasion, but also to secure the Country from Infection; the Magistrates of Dantzig having forbid all manner of Commerce with his Majesty's Subjects in Prussia, under a Pretence of their Fears of a Contagion, the King hath strictly enjoined all his Subjects not to Commerce with that City; and hath given Orders to his Troops not to suffer any one belonging to it to pass through this Town, or enter into his Majesty's Dominions. Letters from Riga of the 23d of the last Month say, that the Swedish Garrison marched out on the 21st; and that on the 24th General Czeremetoff had appointed to receive, in the Name of his Czarish Majesty, the Homage and Oath of Fidelity of the States of Livonia, who were to be then assembled in that Place. One half of the Army of the Crown of Poland is marched from Nisko towards Camieniak, on the Frontiers of the Turkish Dominions, and are augmenting the Fortifications of that Town. By Advices from Lemberg, of the 16th of July, we are assured, that the King of Sweden continues at Bender; and are also informed of the Death of Monsieur Poniatowski, his Majesty's Envoy to the Grand Signior, who died on his Journey as he was returning from Constantinople.

Kinsale, July 23. On the 22d came into this Port two small Ships laden with Coals from Cork. This Day arrived a Transport taken up for carrying the French Prisoners from this Place to St. Malo; she came out of Southampton with another Transport, which put into Youghall on the 16th Instant. They have been two Months in their Passage.

Kingsale, July 25. Yesterday arrived the Expedient Transport of Southampton, Cyprian Hughes Master, last from Youghall, to take in French Prisoners for St. Malo;

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